THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGLEHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS AND BEN BUTLER.

[illegible]

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible] Cooper Institute in New York City on Wednesday [illegible] resolutions [illegible] the formation [illegible] known as the [illegible]

[illegible] a ludicrous aspect. It ill becomes one who cannot carry the load he has, to complain because a greater one is not laid upon him. If, as report says, the Professor failed to get to Vienna in time to exhibit the few things he could lay hand on or make," to wit: "one big map, one small pamphlet, one small lot of minerals, (from the [illegible]) some specimens of wood and a few miscellaneous articles," how long would it have taken him to reach Vienna if encumbered with all the articles he would have had if the people had followed out his plan "for an exposition on behalf of North Carolina at Vienna?" We confess the conundrum is one that we cannot answer.— We rather think, however, that our little State Geologist, with his big map and little pamphlet, his pocket full of rocks, a good stout hickory (wood) and a few miscellaneous articles besides, may possibly be "in time for the approaching Centennial at Philadelphia, if it only won't approach too fast. If they will put it off to 1976 for instance."

CONCILIATION.

The New York *Times* thinks it very improper for Southern people to make [illegible] upon their brethren of the North, or to say things that will give offence to them, but fails altogether to [illegible] any impropriety in utterances by Northern men that must give offence to their Southern brethren. For instance, [illegible] the Hillsboro', in [illegible] a fight between a school [illegible] in Georgia and one of his [illegible] the *Times* stated that the [illegible] necessary to correct [illegible] pupils, one Mr. Moss, which [illegible] with a knife."

How the *Times* can reconcile the [illegible] of such a vile slander with the [illegible] indignation it exhibits [illegible] anything, [illegible] it may be, that [illegible] the vanity of Northern men, it [illegible] to understand.

[illegible] the reconciliation [illegible] the *Times* looks forward to, [illegible] perpetual silence [illegible] Southern men to persistent [illegible] vilification on the [illegible] we may frankly [illegible]

GOV. H. T. CLARK.

[illegible] to those conversant [illegible] says the Tarboro' [illegible] Governor H. T. [illegible] the efficiency [illegible] discipline of the North Carolina troops [illegible]

[illegible] were better officered, [illegible] State.

[illegible] would then deny it.

[illegible] give us credit [illegible]

[illegible] than Governor [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] upon the shoulders of [illegible] the late [illegible] every Southern [illegible] Executive [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] of which every Edgecombe [illegible] proud.

CAPTAIN R. A. SHOTWELL.

[illegible] the Penitentiary at [illegible] for near two years [illegible] political prisoner [illegible] President Grant [illegible] to the whole [illegible]

[illegible] Captain [illegible] Bond, on the [illegible] perjured witnesses [illegible] fresh in the [illegible] of our people to require any [illegible] While [illegible] Shotwell comes back [illegible] home and is welcomed by good [illegible] should be welcomed who has suffered undeserved persecution [illegible] political opinions' sake; and the [illegible] is a fine one.

We are pleased, too, at the action of the President in this matter; not because, as we said before, we are grateful to him [illegible] for an act of magnanimity and clemency, for this the rigorous [illegible] of Captain Shotwell's long imprisonment utterly forbids; [illegible] in connection with the further intimation that, in the opinion of the President and [illegible] who control his action, [illegible] has come by when a [illegible] to persecutions and prosecutions in the Federal Courts, is expedient as a measure of party policy. All that our people have ever asked has been that they should be permitted to attend to their own legitimate [illegible] without let or hindrance, save that which a just and impartial administration of the laws of the land may require. To this category the Ku-Klux prosecutions did not belong, having been gotten up in the interests of the Radical party and carried on with all the vigor that partisan zeal [illegible] personal hate and malignity could [illegible] into them.

The release of the unfortunate victim of partizan necessity, we trust, gives promise that for the present, at least the people of North Carolina will have a season of rest; and indeed it has not come a moment too soon for the advancement of the best interests of the State.

Without forgetting the past, the people of North Carolina desire to give their thoughts to the present and to the future. Let them but be assured that they will receive the equal, honest protection of the laws and peace and quiet will prevail everywhere within her borders. The unconditional release of Capt. Shotwell will go far toward giving the people the assurance that a better day is at hand, and we therefore record with pleasure the action of President Grant.

To Captain Shotwell we tender our sincerest congratulations upon his honorable release and a cordial welcome back to North Carolina.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Home Again!—Virginia and Virginians—A Trip to the Peaks of Otter.

AT HOME, Sept. 12, 1873.

Dear Journal: "Home, Sweet Home" is said to be one of the most popular ballads ever written. It speaks to the hearts of all, and brings up recollections which moisten the eye of the exile in every land and clime. A most touching incident is related of the effect produced by the singing of "Lochaber No More," on a Scotchman in India, who had determined to abandon his native land, but whose resolution melted away under the [illegible] memories which the [illegible] and melodies, in various tongues, embody the sentiment, but none in words so simple and natural as those of the familiar song the authorship of which is even yet disputed. Fully sharing in the general admiration of the melody, and especially realizing its truth after my wanderings, I propose to give you, from my arm chair, a few more incidents of my recent trip to the mountains of Virginia.

It may not be improper to notice here a prejudice which [illegible] entertain against the higher classes of that State, ascribing to them a *hauteur* and overweening vanity, of which the late F. F. V. are the popular exponents. Nothing, however, could be more unjust. [illegible] of Virginians can scarcely be carried to excess. The [illegible] love of her [illegible] prosperity [illegible] of the world. That State [illegible] [illegible] F. F. V.

After leaving [illegible] I stopped [illegible] public tavern [illegible] under the management of Mr. [illegible] Brown, a very [illegible]

On the morning of the [illegible] to Liberty [illegible] trip to the "Peaks of Otter," [illegible] Mrs. Bingo Urquhart, the [illegible] daughter of the late Lewis [illegible] of Bertie county, who was [illegible] Capt. R. B. Ledbe[illegible] Col. J. R. [illegible] and myself [illegible]

[illegible] I have ever seen, rightly the [illegible] Peaks of Otter [illegible] We reached the [illegible] the view instantly, [illegible] Away from our left stretched [illegible] with every variety and tint of color, and forming a magnificent [illegible] that impressed us more than ever before with our own insignificance and the great and wonderful works of God. For a time, away below us, a cloud traversed a segment of the mountain, shutting out the view in that direction [illegible] around us, the scene [illegible] our thoughts to the contemplation of the sublime, and presenting a splendid illustration of Goldsmith's fine simile [illegible]

But not being exactly prepared to abide above the clouds, we descended to a good dinner, abounding in excellent and well-cooked vegetables, with fine fresh butter and butter-milk, so that I fared very well, although it was, with me, a day of abstinence.

We reached Liberty at 9 P. M., having had a pleasant and merry ride back. But as if to impress us with the instability of earthly pleasures, and the uncertainty of life, a telegram was awaiting one of the young ladies, announcing the death of a beloved and only brother—a gentleman whose noble qualities of head and heart had endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances.

I cannot close without bearing my testimony to the excellence of the accommodations at the "Liberty House," under the charge of Captain W. R. Terry, a gentleman in every sense of the word, from whom the tourist and the way-farer may rest assured that they will receive both kindness and courtesy. NORTH STATE.

LOCAL.

That Mule Theft.

It would seem that the young man who gave his name as Augustus Reeves and who was before Justice Harriss on Wednesday, charged with leading a mule from Mr. J. R. [illegible], hails from a Lunatic Asylum in South Carolina. A dispatch to that effect was received here yesterday by Sheriff Brock, and the young man will be held until [illegible] by the authorities of the Asylum.

Since the above was in type Mr. Reeves, the father of the young man, has arrived here from Marion, S. C., for the purpose of taking charge of [illegible] The young man had [illegible] committed by Justice Harriss, on the charge of stealing the mule, and Sheriff Brock declined [illegible] to release him unless the same was ordered by the proper authority. Justice Harriss [illegible] to have [illegible] The matter will probably be arranged to-day, [illegible]

Mr. Reeves states that his son has [illegible] for many years past, having been several times an inmate of the Asylum. For several months past he has been perfectly sane and has passed this time at home. Recently his mind again weakened and preparations were being made to return him to the Asylum, when the young man got wind of the fact, and fled. Mr. Reeves was in Columbus county, on yesterday, searching for him, when he [illegible] account of the young man's arrest in the *Journal* of that date, and came to the city yesterday to recover him. The Sheriff of Marion is expected here this morning, with such papers as may be necessary to substantiate Mr. Reeves' assertions.

A Daring Attempt at Robbery.

One of the most persistent attempts on record, was made on Wednesday night to rob two colored women who reside [illegible] in a house on [illegible] between Second and Third. On the night in question, these two women, whose names are Louisa [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] when one of the women felt something touch her face, and awoke to find a man standing by [illegible] and holding to her [illegible] She screamed and aroused [illegible] when the man left the [illegible] and went down stairs. The two women followed him, screaming for [illegible] in the hope of attracting assistance from the streets, but none came. When they reached the lower floor they found that the man was colored and without his hat and coat, which he had left on a chair in the hall, the coat being [illegible] with brass buttons, [illegible] The man did not seem disposed to leave, when the women attempted to eject him from the house. A scuffle then ensued between them, which continued for some time, and was finally terminated in favor of the women, the man leaving and taking with him his hat and coat.

A Sad and Unfortunate Affair.

We regret to learn that an unfortunate affair occurred in Columbia township, not far from Point Caswell, on Wednesday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Edward J. Walker, at the hands of Frank J. Malpass. Messrs. Walker and Malpass, with a number of others, met at a country store, the former gentleman being considerably under the influence of liquor. He was disposed to be quarrelsome and a dispute ensued between him and Malpass, in the course of which the latter struck the deceased on the head, a little behind the ear, with his fist. The blow, combined with Walker's condition, was sufficient to cause him to stagger and fall. He recovered against the counter and then went quietly to the door. No one expected that he was injured until his [illegible] raised him up, when it was [illegible] he was dead.

[illegible] that it was a sad [illegible] The two men were [illegible] terms with each other, [illegible] which he struck the blow [illegible] fatal. Deceased was quite [illegible] about 29 years of [illegible] a wife and several children.

The Walker Homicide.

Coroner [illegible] held an inquest [illegible] at Moore's Point [illegible] Columbus township, [illegible] Edward J. Walker, [illegible] who was killed by Frank Malpass, in a difficulty at that place, on the day previous. The following composed the jury of inquest, viz: John Rivenbark, [illegible] John [illegible] Moore, C. D. Sikes, James T. Bland, A. F. Harmon, C. C. Woodcock, A. P. [illegible], D. T. [illegible] Mack Almond, Archie Walker, John [illegible]

The following testimony was elicited by the jury:

Thomas [illegible] testified that on Wednesday Malpass and Gurganus were at the store, when Walker came up with a load of [illegible] Gurganus began to "pick at" Walker, and he told him "to go away." Malpass told Walker to let Gurganus alone; he was drunk and that he would not hurt him. Walker and Malpass then got to quarreling, and witness tried to separate them. [illegible] the [illegible] went back to their own store, and Walker, Malpass and Gurganus went out the door. When witness looked around, Walker was on the ground, and Malpass was standing over him with his fist. Witness pulled Malpass off and ran for some camphor. When he returned Walker was dead.

James [illegible] saw Malpass and Gurganus at the store, Gurganus was intoxicated. When Walker came up they spoke in a friendly manner, and Gurganus kept "pegging" on to Walker until the former got vexed, and it seemed that after that Mr. Walker got vexed, and Gurganus told him that if he wanted anything out of him about his brother Jim he could get it." Walker said he thought more of his brother Jim than he did of the whole name of Gurganus. Next that witness saw, Gurganus had his knife out. Walker said if that was what he was up to, all right, and stepped off and got a piece of board or a stick, and then Malpass stepped up and took hold of Gurganus, saying to Walker that he was his brother-in-law, and that he was drunk, and that he would keep him away. Next time witness saw them, all three had sticks. After some talk they all threw their sticks down and came into the store and Malpass and Walker were trying to talk it over and seemed all calm. Gurganus then came to the door and said something witness did not hear, and a row commenced and all went out of the store. Heard a "lick" struck, but don't know who struck it. Parker called bystanders to part them, which they did. Walker was lying on the ground, and Gurganus was so drunk he kept falling to the ground. Malpass had no stick in his hand; said he had'nt killed Walker, but that he could do it. Then Malpass knocked Gurganus down and "looked like he was about to kill him," when Parker demanded that the bystanders should take Malpass away, which was done.

J. G. Parker testified that there seemed to be an old grudge between the parties. That he heard the altercation, and they all came into the store and Malpass and Walker seemed disposed to make the matter up. Gurganus came to the door and used very insulting language to Walker, who went out the door towards him. Malpass followed and Walker pushed him away with his open hand. Malpass then said that he would let Gurganus go to Walker, and if he (Walker) should strike Gurganus that he would whip him or kill him, one of the two. Walker then walked off as if to avoid a difficulty, when Malpass made for Walker and struck him on some part of his head, about the right side of the neck. He repeated the blow and Walker fell. Thinks Malpass caught him in the collar of his shirt, during the time. Called the bystanders to pull Malpass off, and when they got near the corner, Malpass got up. The blood was flowing from his (Malpass,) nose at the time. Thinks the first blow caused death.

William Murphy's testimony was similar to the other witnesses. Saw Gurganus draw his knife and heard Walker say that if he drew a knife on him, he would kill him. After the murder, Malpass and Gurganus got to fighting, and Malpass knocked Gurganus down as he had Walker, and began to beat him the same way, but they pulled him off.

Geo. F. Lucas, M. D., testified, "He was struck, I think, on the neck, causing a dent. Think it was something harder than the fist. Am thoroughly satisfied a blow caused his death as I believe, by using something harder than a fist. I find two bruises, one under the left eye and one on his nose. Don't think the fist bruises caused his death. I'm certain as can be his death was caused by blows. Don't think the dent I find on his neck was caused by the fist—would think it to be impossible."

After a careful consideration of the case, the jury rendered the following verdict, "That the deceased, Edward J. Walker, came to his death from blows caused by Frank Malpass, but Henry Gurganus being equally implicated in the affair."

As is known to our readers Gurganus was brought to the city on Friday and lodged in jail, under the finding of the jury, but Malpass is still at large.

STATE NEWS.

The Charlotte Observer says: By a person from Statesville, we learn that on Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the drying-house attached to the tobacco warehouse of J. H. McElwee, Esq., of that place. All efforts to save the house were fruitless, and it was entirely consumed. The house had a quantity of tobacco in it at the time, all of which was burned. We have not ascertained what the loss is estimated at. It is supposed that the damage originated from the fire which was being used in the kiln for drying the tobacco.

Capt. R. A. Shotwell, who has been imprisoned at Albany under conviction as a Ku Klux, has been released and has just arrived in Raleigh. The Sentinel says: We had the great pleasure of meeting for a moment this gentleman, true, staunch, resolute, on yesterday afternoon. He is now at the Yarborough House and duly registered from the "Albany Penitentiary." He is looking remarkably well. Capt. Shotwell was *unconditionally* pardoned. Every true North Carolinian will rejoice in his release. He comes from his prison of more than two years, with an undaunted spirit, with the full consciousness of never having done anything to merit the punishment he received, with a character as bright and spotless as it was before he was victimized, slandered and persecuted for vile party ends. We are profoundly glad that the tardy act for his release has at last been performed, and that like MacGregor, "he treads once more his native heath." We join in the cordial welcome that awaits him, and wish him in all sincerity a hearty God's speed.

Capt. S. was first put to the trade of a shoemaker. He says he could earn a decent livelihood if he would "stick to his last." He was afterwards promoted to the post of librarian to the penitentiary. He is a tall, well-built, erect, handsome man. We bade him a sad farewell at Henderson, when, [illegible] by soldiers and [illegible], he was carried from his native State as if a felon to a distant penitentiary. Our heart then rose to our throat as we bade him good-bye. On yesterday we felt joy and gladness as we again pressed his hand and expressed to him our high gratification at his return to his State and friends and kindred.

A Washington special says Treasurer Spinner stated that he never saw a better executed counterfeit than the [illegible] legal tender notes made public a [illegible] ago, and that the whole issue of [illegible] will have to be called in and a new series issued.

Recent geological surveys of the new territories in the far West have revealed the very important fact that the known coal deposits of the Rocky Mountain region extend over an area of upward of 250,000 square miles, in strata varying from five to thirty-five feet in thickness.

THE LAY OF THE GRANGE.

[illegible]

With one I grasp her by the horn!
And one to hold her by the tail!
Oh let me safely sit between,
And calmly fill my milking-pail;
And when November's breezes show
'Tis time my Berkshire hogs to kill
I'll move back into town again,
And sigh no more for Shannon Hill

ONLY A FLIRTATION.

BY MRS. M. W. W[illegible]

"A young minister—and unmarried at that! I am delighted."

"Delighted! And Why?"

"Oh! for several reasons! Single men are always more agreeable than married ones—that is one reason—and if you wish another, I can readily give it. I long, not like Alexander, for other worlds to conquer, but for the opportunity of winning fresh hearts—and how charmed I shall be to add that of this talented, immaculate young clergyman to my already extended list. I never had an admirer among the clergy, for the simple reason, I suppose, that all my acquaintances have been married men. I wonder if wooers of this class are as melodramatic as all the rest [illegible] I think I'll [illegible] Mr. Randall."

"And for what purpose, Cora?"

"Simply for the [illegible] of the thing, of course."

"Can you think [illegible] only as a [illegible]"

"I didn't know that [illegible] wrong [illegible] [illegible] days, [illegible] present [illegible] retrospection [illegible]"

"Well, Cora, I suppose [illegible] ever advice [illegible] subject would be [illegible] you would only listen [illegible] and let this young man alone."

"To repeat a former [illegible] yours, my fair cousin—and why?"

"Because I feel assured that no good will come of your attempt to trifle with him."

"N'importe! I'll risk it for the sake of the variety."

The two speakers were young girls, first cousins and inmates of the same home.

Cora Fane was the only daughter of wealthy, aristocratic parents, and Ellen Moreton was the orphan niece of Mrs. Fane.

Cora Fane was dazzlingly beautiful, with face wearing golden hair, [illegible] blue eyes and [illegible]

Nature seemed to have [illegible] that she should be one of the purest and purest class of womanhood—the class from which all [illegible] painters and poets [illegible]

[illegible]

And yet she was endowed with the power and [illegible] of the most earthly of bewitching [illegible]

There were a [illegible] of gay [illegible] in Ashville [illegible] and [illegible] feet. And [illegible] when [illegible] received him.

Some of the [illegible] went away [illegible] was Robert [illegible] of Glen [illegible] county [illegible] he was [illegible]

[illegible]

And so Mr. [illegible] who was deep in [illegible] of all Ashville.

Mrs. Fane [illegible] Ellen Moreton was [illegible] brown hair and [illegible] could not be called a beauty, and would never [illegible] refined [illegible] belle-hood.

Ellen Moreton [illegible]

[illegible]

And [illegible] had been [illegible]

"Mr. Randall [illegible]

[illegible] well worth winning [illegible] Sabbath [illegible]

And the [illegible] dead upon which we meditate!

Mr. Fane was one of the vestrymen of St. Paul's Church and Mr. Randall was soon [illegible] to his family [illegible]

Mr. Fane [illegible] that the [illegible] evenings [illegible] there [illegible] very lonely [illegible] on the long dull hours.

Of all the young ladies of Ashville, Ellen Moreton [illegible] Mr. Randall [illegible] his church [illegible] school [illegible] to know and not to love [illegible] in manner [illegible]

Mr. Randall was by her side very often, and [illegible] couple their names. It was only when Miss Fane heard [illegible] she remembered with dismay, her former avowed determination to place Mr. Randall's name on her list of suitors. She did not want to marry this minister—and handsome and attractive as he was, and she knew her cousin Ellen would make him an admirable wife. If she could have forgotten that conversation with Ellen Moreton before the coming of Mr. Randall to Ashville, perhaps she would have gone on her way and left this young couple in peace; but it was to Ellen, she had boasted of her intended conquest—and it was not in Miss Fane's nature to be self-denying in an affair like this.

So the beautiful character went to work in earnest—not wisely, surely; yet very diligently. Ellen Moreton's pure, pale face was forgotten, as Mr. Randall sat beside Miss Fane and [illegible] to the music of her voice [illegible] sunshine of her dazzling [illegible] touched the lily whiteness of her dainty hand.

[illegible]

There are [illegible] in Fall River, [illegible] capital of nearly [illegible] five hundred new [illegible] tenements, have been erected during the past year.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1873.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; five copies, EIGHT DOLLARS AND A HALF; ten copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post-office Money Order or Express. If this cannot be done, protection against loss by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft payable to the order of the proprietors of the JOURNAL, or by sending the money in a registered letter.

Advertising Rates (per inch of twelve solid lines of advertising type): One inch, one insertion, ONE DOLLAR; two insertions ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF; three insertions, TWO DOLLARS; four insertions, TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF; five insertions, THREE DOLLARS; six insertions, THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF; twelve insertions, FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; one month, EIGHT DOLLARS; two months FIFTEEN DOLLARS; three months, TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS.

Contracts for longer periods and larger space made upon liberal terms.

Address,

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

We cordially endorse the following article we take from the Raleigh Sentinel:

"Beware then of every measure that looks towards a strong government. Watch the slightest talk or act that savors of centralization. If you hear or read of any projects of a national university, a national church, a national police, a national army of teachers, a national telegraph line, a national railway system, put your foot down at once upon the monsters and tread their very life out whilst in their swaddling bands. What right has a government of delegated powers to be interfering with any such interests? Grant such a right, and we have at once a centralized despotism that will be saying to you what you may or may not eat, drink and wear, and compelling you to send your children, if it's elect, to negro teachers in national schools. The U. S. Government has no more business with such things than it has with the price of flour, the rent of a house, or charges for drayage."

OUR FAIR.

We are gratified to note throughout the Southern country, a revived and increased interest in the approaching Agricultural Fairs, to be held in the several States, during the coming Fall. Feeling satisfied that those Fairs, by creating a laudable spirit of emulation among our Farmers and Mechanics, tend greatly toward the development of our fertile lands and the appreciation of our skilled labor, we think every man and woman in the State should do all in their power to make the North Carolina exhibition successful. The State Fair, to be held next month at Raleigh, will no doubt be a grand success.

We have reason too, to be most hopeful in regard to our own Fair, which takes place here in November. We learn that among other attractions, an unusually large exhibition of fine cattle is expected and that efforts are being made to bring here at that time a large supply of all the latest improvements in agricultural implements.

To those fond of fine horses and good riding, and who is not? the Tournament, with the Knights all in armorclad, will be a great attraction.

We are informed a distinguished speaker of national reputation will deliver the annual address before the association. In short, the next Fair is to be the largest and most attractive we have ever had.

THE NEXT FAIR.

The following remarks from the Norfolk Virginian suit our own latitude so well that we transfer them to the JOURNAL:

Our Agricultural Fair is approaching, and we hope that there will be a noble exhibition of cattle and sheep, so that the great concourse of farmers may see what can be done in this line. We are afraid that some of our people do not fully understand the advantage of raising the best breeds, which, though their original cost may be considerable, will yet pay far better than any other kind of stock.

We trust that in future our people will pay more attention to the production of the finest kinds of cattle and sheep as well as of horses. If the Virginia racehorse is the finest in America, we cannot see why the same success should not attend the breeding of bulls and cows, which is more profitable to the raisers of the same and far more advantageous to the community. We have observed that at some of our Fairs the largest premiums of all were devoted to the finest horses, and that those allotted to the other species of farm stock were far inferior in value. We are of the opinion that the reward for a thoroughbred bull should be at least as great as that for a [illegible] racer.

In a word, we believe that it would greatly redound to the benefit of the farming interest of Virginia and North Carolina that a certain sum should be set apart to pay gentlemen to collect facts as to the breeding of cattle, the price of the bulls and cows of the best English breeds, the profits of raising them, &c., &c., and also lecture at each Fair on this subject, which though it is so important, has not received from our people a tithe of the attention it deserves. A proper interest can hardly be excited in any other way save by the right sort of addresses made by practical men at the great assemblages that take place at our Agricultural Fairs.

Wrinkles are Unavoidable,
but the teeth may be rendered time-proof, if brushed daily with SOZODONT, a preparation as healthful as the dew; they will never decay or become discolored or infested with tartar.

MR. SUPERVISOR PERRY.

This individual, who in his late report to the Headquarters of his Department at Washington City, said that offenders against the Revenue Laws were "encouraged in their hostile and malicious acts by most of the Conservative newspapers in the State," has made a later report, in which he rises to explain, and to beg leave to "amend his former statement, by striking out the word "most" and inserting the word "certain"—this much in justice to the Conservative press of the State."

Considering the great uncertainty pertaining to the use of the word "certain," and that it may mean few or many without incurring any responsibility for accuracy, the wonder is that truthful Perry did not resort to it in the first instance. A greater wonder is, however, that Perry has deigned to make any correction, even one so equivocal as that involved in the substitution of the word "certain" for the word "most." We had thought that each of Perry's sort cared little for the truth or untruth of their statements where Southern people were concerned.

IS IT THE TRUTH?

The New York Times, in a recent article commenting upon the canvass now pending in Virginia, says:

Northern Republicans "don't care so very much about the negro, qua negro, but they do care for their own independence."

We have all along believed that all the use the Yankees had for the negro was to help him to rise to place and power. And now we have an avowal of it from no less an authority than the chief Radical organ in the country.

But the Times [illegible] its most positive assertions [illegible]. It may be that the Times thinks it a safe thing in the white State of Virginia to say that Northern Republicans care nothing for the negro [illegible] that what they do care for [illegible] own independence, in the hope of persuading white Virginians that if the Radical party [illegible] placed in power, it will [illegible] allies overboard. However [illegible] may be, it will avail nothing. He would be not only a [illegible] man who could be [illegible] promise that the Radical party will ever cease in its efforts to control the country by means of the negro vote.

It will doubtless be [illegible] the Times will be heard to declare, while a South Carolina election is pending, that Northern or other Republicans care little for the negro, as a negro, for the reason that it would not pay. There is no need for [illegible] white votes in that State. In Virginia, however, unless there be a large white vote cast for Mr. Hughes, General Kemper, the white men's candidate, will surely be elected; and straightway we hear the organ of the party Mr. Hughes represents, crying out that Republicans do not, after all, "care so very much about the negro, as a negro," that all they wish is to preserve their own independence, and not to [illegible] at"!

By the way, it [illegible] how much our Northern [illegible] dislike being "sneered at" by the [illegible] "Southern Ku-Klux" [illegible]. One would think that if Southern [illegible] were the guilty [illegible] of the laws of both God and man that it is the fashion to [illegible] be, virtuous, law-abiding Northern men would care nothing for their sneers. But it is not so. [illegible] us all sorts of ugly [illegible] us of all sorts of ugly deeds [illegible] quarrel with us for [illegible] on terms of social equality. It is curious.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA—GENERAL SHERMAN.

Sherman having got reinforcements, is trying to make another stand against the charge of burning Columbia.

This time he brings in the Secretary of War, General Belknap, not as a witness who knows anything, but rather as a man that knows another man that knows something, thereby getting the benefit of having that high official's name on his side.

Mr. Secretary Belknap writes to those officers of his command who were the first of Sherman's Army to enter Columbia for their recollection of the matter, taking special care to tell them that his own recollection is that "cotton, piled in the streets of Columbia by the rebels, was burning when you entered the city."

Considering that the witnesses are Mr. Belknap's own witnesses, that would seem to be a clear case of "leading."

One of the letters received in reply is of importance, as it shows the style in which the Federal entry was first made in the South Carolina capital:

"Col. Kennedy, Major Goodrell, color bearer, (with flag,) and myself took horse and buggy and proceeded rapidly on way to the State house," says Major McArthur. This remarkable party of three officers and a flag in one buggy, while proceeding rapidly on way to State house, saw "rebel soldiers pulling out tufts of cotton and firing the bales; others breaking open and pillaging the stores." But they staid not long, for upon the appearance of the buggy and horse, with the three officers and a flag, "the rebels fled, taking with them what they could carry." The fright produced by the advance of the martial host in the horse and buggy was not exactly unanimous, however, for "one squad of four cavalrymen" had presence of mind enough to fire upon them as they "passed up Main street, though no damage was done, and the gallant three in their horse and buggy continued to advance until they reached the Capitol building, where they planted their "two stands of colors, one upon the old and the other upon the new Capitol."

We venture to say that never before in the history of the world was the capital city of a country taken by three officers with a flag in one horse and buggy, yet if General Sherman's witnesses are to be believed, that was the fate of poor Columbia.

But we are digressing somewhat. Major McArthur who happens to write from an U. S. Assessor's office in prompt support of the recollection of the Secretary of War, says: "I am fully impressed that the fire that destroyed the city originated by the rebels firing the cotton."

But that is not all that Major McArthur says. He says also: "I am sure the little band of four that dashed up Main street that eventful morning will ever believe the city of Columbia was fired and pillaged by the rear guard or stragglers of the rebel army, the statements of their Generals to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Secretary Belknap is doubtless happy at being so promptly sustained by Major McArthur, at least he would be, were it not for the doubt that perplexes him as well as the JOURNAL to understand the "cyphering" by which Major McArthur makes a "band of four" out of "Col. Kennedy, Major Goodrell, 'color-bearer,' (with flag) and himself." Was the horse one of the little band, or was "color-bearer" not Major Goodrell, but another man, and, if so, what was his name?

We have heard about the celebrated charge of the six hundred at Balaclava, and we have heard about the "wooden horse" that played so important a part in the siege of Troy, but this Columbia business is a sort of combination of both of them, and superior to either. Who would not have a photograph of that "little band of four" as it "dashed up Main street?"

General Sherman will have to furnish better testimony than the impressions of men who capture towns in a horse and buggy before he will relieve himself of the load of infamy laid upon him by the burning of Columbia.

NEW YORK AND ITS FUTURE. CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The future of New York City is a question that is troubling New Yorkers very much just now. The cheap transportation movement is developing some strange things. Not the least among these, is the fact that the facilities of the great metropolis for handling the products that the great West pours into her lap with such a profuse hand are utterly inadequate. But strange as it may seem this is the fact, for we have the humiliating confession from the lips of New Yorkers themselves in their public meetings and in their public prints.

We have the further confession too, that Montreal on the one side and Philadelphia and Baltimore on the other, are fast becoming formidable rivals, a fact to which the western cry for more and cheaper transportation gives especial significance.

The welfare of the country demands that the business of the country now monopolized by the city of New York, should be distributed not only to Philadelphia and Baltimore, but to Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah as well. When this is done, and not until then, will the country and especially the southern portion of it have attain its highest prosperity.

The JOURNAL said last Spring "the cheap transportation movement is but one phase of the great irrepressible commercial conflict between New York City and the people of the south Atlantic, the gulf, the west and the northwest States." That the New York press has come to the same conclusion, with the addition of some troublesome doubts as to the result of that conflict is apparent from the following extracts which we take from the papers of last week.

From the New York Herald.

We may quadruple the railroad carrying capacity between the East and West and reduce freights very materially, but this will not suffice to maintain New York in its present position if we neglect a corresponding increase in the carrying capacity of our great inland water highway—the Erie Canal. To that work New York owes the place of precedence she now occupies in the commercial world, and by its enlargement may she best hope to maintain it now in the severest struggle she has yet had to encounter.

From the New York Times.

Canada is digging at the enlargement of the Welland Canal with the vigor born of her hope that she will divert all our trade as she has a part. Philadelphia has built her ocean steamers, and the colossal railroad which feeds her is adding every day to its facilities for business. St. Louis has entrapped a large number of Congressmen and taken them junketing to the mouths of the Mississippi with the design of showing them how easy it is to give the West an outlet to the sea. Governors of Western and Southern States have met at Atlanta to talk about the Coosa Canal. A Convention is now in session at Cumberland, Maryland, in behalf of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal.

It is possible that with the Erie Canal able to carry two tons where it now does one, all this hubbub about transportation would cease. We want no more grain here from the West than is wanted abroad, and we should stop to inquire whether the enlarged canal and the present railways, compelled as they can be to decent rates will not bring all required for the present. The West will soon find that it is suicidal to confine itself to the raising of cereals. It must diversify its industry, and it will. There will then be less grain to ship, and the cry for transportation may become more moderate.

From the New York World.

The only practicable thing which seems to fall specially within the competency of New York merchants is the organization of a company with adequate capital for excavating a canal at the north end of the island connecting the Hudson and East Rivers and constructing great elevators and grain warehouses on the latter. This would concentrate the grain trade by the Erie Canal, Hudson River, and Hudson River Railroad at a single point; and after the river is bridged, the whole grain trade of the West.

There are two practical measures whose good effect would be great and immediate, one of which would require the consent of a majority of the people of the State, and the other the consent of the whole country. The first of these is the free trade navigation of the Erie Canal with the bare exception of such nominal tolls as might be requisite for keeping it in repair. The effect of this would be felt at once, and fell in precisely the right place. An amount of business would be drawn away from the railroads sufficient to compel them to reduce their charges to reasonable rates during the season of navigation.

The other measure which would bring certain and immediate relief would also be deemed a bold one, and it could be adopted only with the consent of Congress. We refer to free trade in ships. The freight charges on grain between this port and Liverpool are double what they ought to be, owing to a dearth in the means of transportation. A reduction of the price of ocean freights would be so much profit to the farmer, and it would be the most effectual means of arresting the diversion of the grain trade to Montreal.

New York Evening Post.

To one of their resolutions we especially call the attention of this city and State. A sharp rivalry is now established at different points, from Norfolk to Montreal, for the commerce which New York has largely monopolized by means of its natural facilities. No city can now, as formerly, rely solely upon the advantages of its harbor, or its central situation, or its capital for success. All these may be rivalled and outweighed elsewhere by artificial meanswhich are now almost necessary to the life of the grain trade as well as foreign importation. Has not New York relied too long and too confidently upon the incomparable advantage of its situation, and neglected to provide the facilities which the merchants find elsewhere? This is a question not wholly for the Legislature and the city government, to which this meeting appeals, but for the merchants in their private capacity. Already the western merchants are complaining that New York is behind other points in the means of moving and transferring merchandise.

BUTLER AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Beast Butler's defeat at Worcester, Massachusetts, must have reminded him very much of the discomfiture he met with at Bethel, in Virginia, some dozen years ago, in its inglorious completeness. Hill and Magruder with their North Carolina infantry and Virginia artillery served him roughly enough in 1861, but we doubt whether it proved more damaging to his prospects than the overthrow of his hopes last week by Washburne and the Massachusetts men.

But it is not our purpose to discuss so much the effect of his late defeat as the cause of it. What brought it about, then? At first it was supposed that the people of Massachusetts had become suddenly awakened to a sense of the virtuous and respectable, and that while under its influence they had repudiated Butler because he was known to be the sum of all villainies.

Later developments, however, seem rather to negative this assumption, and to favor the theory that Massachusetts has once more made common cause with the South, and, like ourselves during the late unpleasantness and since, now desires nothing so much as to be "let alone" by the Federal Government, and that it was because President Grant, having unbottled Butler, brought the whole patronage of the Federal Government to bear in his favor that the people of Massachusetts rose up in their wrath and rejected the hero of Bethel.

Nor is there any lack of strong evidence to support this view of the case, as will appear by the following resolution adopted by the Convention at Worcester, and which Butler himself was obliged to support.

"*Resolved*, That while we recognize the full right of every citizen to express and act upon his convictions upon all questions of public interest, no person holding public office has the right to seek to influence the action of his subordinates by exciting their fear of loss of place if their opinions actions and actions shall differ from his own, and we call upon the President further to remove all public officers who have improperly interfered with the independence of the Republicans of Massachusetts in the management of their local concerns, whenever the fact is proved to his satisfaction."

That would seem to be a bad dose for the man to swallow, in whose favor the President had sought "to influence the action of his subordinates by exciting their fear of loss of place." Yet Butler was obliged to swallow it.

But our Massachusetts friends are still not therewith content and leading Radical papers are following up the trail with editorials upon "The True Issue," declaring

For the first time in the history of the State the government at Washington has seen fit to interfere in local politics by countenancing a combination of federal office-holders, organized for the purpose of controlling local nominations. Such a proceeding is inadmissible and altogether intolerable. This is the issue which has been raised by this campaign, with which the leaders of the republican party in this State are now called on to deal, for hitherto no step has been taken toward meeting it. Resolutions at Worcester and leaders in newspapers are very well, as far as they go, but after all they are only empty words; something more is needed if any results are to flow from the recent victory, something stronger than mere words—acts. This is a serious matter, and one which requires calm, but fearless handling, else we may look forward to indefinite repetitions of the scandal which has just taken place—to the utter ruin of the republican party, to begin with, and, what is of vastly more consequence, to the permanent degradation of our system of government in the future.

There is but one course to pursue. Republican leaders must represent to the administration the unjustifiable conduct of national office-holders within the State of Massachusetts during the recent canvass, and firmly insist on their removal; not one of the offenders should be allowed to remain. Personal disputes must be steadily thrust aside, for this is not a personal question. A right has been violated and a great wrong has been done. The people have expressed their indignation, and have checked the attempt to ensnare them, for the moment, but it is not in their power collectively to take measures for their future protection. The representatives of the people must present at Washington the great principle of federal non-interference with local affairs boldly and nakedly, and rigidly insist on its recognition. The discharge of offending officials must follow, as a matter of course, but it must not be obtained in any spirit of revenge, or from a feeling of ill-will to them. They have misbehaved themselves, and it has simply become necessary to make an example of them for the benefit of their successors.

But it is nothing new in the history of Massachusetts for the Federal yoke to gall the neck of her people. From the time when Mr. Madison, in his annual message to Congress, informed that body of the refusal of the "Governor of Massachusetts to furnish the required detachments of militia toward the defence of the maritime frontier" until the present day, the people of that State have been quick to resent Federal interference in their local affairs, notwithstanding their itching to interfere with other people.

But, let the motive be what it may, the stand now taken by certain Radicals in Massachusetts must bear good fruit in restoring the old lines of demarcation between the State and Federal Governments. But who would have thought that any good could have come to the South from Beast Butler?

It is understood that Mr. A. F. Fawcett, the well known horse-owner, is about to go to New York for the purpose of purchasing back Dexter from Mr. Robert Bonner, to whom he sold him some years ago. Mr. Bonner bought the famous gelding with the intention of keeping him for his own private use, but entered into an agreement with Mr. Fawcett that he should have him back whenever his time of 2:17¼ should be beaten. It is unnecessary to say that this has been done, and now Mr. Fawcette is anxious to become possessed of what he once owned—the king of the trotting turf.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

What it accomplished—Summary of the Results o Dr. Peterman, of Gotha.

The summary of the results of the Polaris expepition, prepared by Prof. Peterman, of Gotha, and by him transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, shows that he regards the expedition as having been a substantial success. Its general results he gives as follows.

THE POINT REACHED.

While Dr. Walker prophesied that the first season of the expedition would pass without any results whatever, because it had started so late, the Polaris, on the contrary, steamed through Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel, and through a new-discovered strait, which was named Robeson Channel, reaching as high as latitude 82 degrees 16 minutes north, and wintering in latitude 81 degrees 38 north. The highest lattitude attained by any vessel before was 81 degrees 42 minutes north, (north of Spitzbergen, by the Swedish expedition, on Sept. 19, 1872,) and in the region of Smith Sound, only 78 degrees 37 minutes north, (Rensselaer Harbor, Kane's Winter quarters in 1853-55.) The northernmost Winter quarters of Europeans was also that of the Swedish expedition, 1872-73, in Mossel Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen, in latitude 79 degrees 50 minutes north. Thus, as is seen, the American expedition had wintered still two degrees further north. Comparing these results with those of the German North Pole expedition, under Capt. Koldeweys's command, it appears that Capt. Hall reached, with his vessel, nearly seven degrees further north than Capt. Koldewey, who reached only as high as latitude 75 degrees 31 minutes north. Even to the high latitude of 82 degrees 15 minutes north seven degrees further north than that of which Koldewey and his companions spoke as an ice 'barrier' and a 'bullwark built for eternity,' and 'that it was their conviction no vessel will reach higher'—their remarks will not apply. It was rather the fault of the actual nautical commander of the Polaris, Capt. Buddington, who, it would seem, did not possess interest nor devotion enough for the grand object, that the expedition did not attain a higher latitude. It is not only the high latitude reached by the Polaris that is remarkable, but rather the peculiar nature of the Polar Sea, where it has been attained, viz.: through Smith's Sound, Kennedy and Robeson Channels, which are shaped like the neck of a bottle, and would seem to be especially favorable for the blocking of ice. Experience also teaches that Smith Sound is particularly adapted for the accumulation of immense masses of ice, by which, for instance, Kane and Hayes were debarred from going with their vessel further north than latitude 78 degrees 37 minutes. This was also one of the reasons that caused me to urge the proposition to pursue North Pole explorations not exclusively through Smith's Sound, although before Hall no suitable steamer had ever made a trial there. But it is now proven that even in this relatively difficult and icy region it cannot be said that eternal ice exists; and, furthermore, it was seen that advancing in the vessel is the best means, and that sledge journeying is to be relied on.

WHAT CAPT. HALL ACCOMPLISHED.

The short distance from Cairn Point to Cape Hawks (forty-six nautical miles) was made by Hayes and twelve men in sledges with superhuman efforts in thirty-one days, while Capt. Hall's vessel made six times that distance in scarcely two days. The Polaris passed Port Foulke in latitude 78 degrees, 17 minutes, 30 seconds on Aug. 27, 1871, at 3:30 p. m., reaching Rensselaer Harbor at 9 p. m. and Cape Frazer at 6 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 28, where Capt. Hall and five men landed in a boat to examine the coast for a harbor. Steaming thence further north they encountered great masses of ice, yet they passed at 11 p. m. of the same day Cape Constitution, which is the northermost point that was reached by Kane (1854) in sledges. On August 29, at 11 a. m., they passed by Cape Lieber, in latitude 81 degrees, 35 minutes north, furthermost point of Hayes' expedition in 1861. Thus the Polaris made the distance from latitude 78 degrees, 17 minutes, 30 seconds north to 81 degrees, 35 minutes north in forty-three and a half hours, which by the course taken, equals a distance of at least 275 nautical miles. From Cape Lieber their progress further north slackened in speed, yet already on the 3d of September they had reached the highest latitude, 82 degrees, 16 minutes north. On this latter track the ship met heavy floating ice, and had also to contend with fog and strong northern winds; still boats were repeatedly sent out to explore the coast. The Polaris then went back to latitude 81 degrees, 38 m. north, where they made their Winter quarters. Under all circumstances it must be conceded that this is the most important expedition that ever went to the North Pole.

THE LAND DISCOVERIES.

Regarding the land discoveries of Hall's expedition, it is seen from the report that they set foot on land as north as 82 degrees 9 minutes; the highest latitude of land trodden by human foot before being on Cape Lieber, in latitude 81 degrees, 35 minutes, on May 18, 1861, by Hayes. In latitude 82 degrees, 9 minutes, they ascended an elevation of 1,700 feet, from which they saw land extending, as they believe, as far as latitude 84 degrees north. This latter discovery confirms my formerly expressed opinions that Greenland extends northward to the Behring's Straits, either as a continuous land or in islands. The finding of drift wood on Hall Land makes it appear not improbable that the land there is divided into lands, or that perhaps the small Robeson channel may afford the avenue for Asiatic driftwood. On the other hand, the occurrence of numerous musk oxen would seem to point to the conclusion that East Greenland, which the second German expedition explored up to 77 degrees north, is in uninterrupted connection with Hall Land up to 82 degrees, 30 minutes north.

THE ICE-FLOE DRIFT.

Besides their decisive successes, the expedition met with the sad fate of losing its highly-meritorious commander, Hall, who died in the Autumn of the first year. In the second Summer on her return to latitude 80 degrees, 2 minutes north, the Polaris was beset with ice, and drifted down to latitude 77 degrees, 20 minutes north, where the crew, during a severe gale, were separated; ten white men and nine Esquimaux drifting off on an ice-floe, and the remainder of the expedition—ten men (among them the four Germans, Dr. Bessels, Mauch, Schuman, and Sieman,)—being on board the ship, which remained back for a second winter near Northumberland Island, in latitude 77 degrees 20 minutes north. The nineteen persons on the ice-floe drifted from Oct. 15, 1872, to April 30, 1873, from latitude 77 degrees 20 minutes to latitude 53 degrees 4 minutes north, near Newfoundland, where they were picked up by the steamer Tigress. The length of the course of this ice-floe drift is not less than 1,560 nautical miles, which equals the distance between Trieste and the North Cape, or Stockholm and Aleppo, or Petersburg and Malta, or Tilsit and Lisbon, or Reykjavink and Venice. The ice-floe drift of the Hansa party, (second German expedition,) from latitude 71 degrees north to 61 degrees north, lasted nearly the same length of time, (five and a-half months) from Oct., 19, 1869, to May 7, 1870, when they had floated a distance of 900 miles. All of the nineteen persons of Hall's expedition remained alive and well, while the eighteen Norwegian fishermen, who had passed the winter in the ice fjord of Spitzbergan, (latitude 78½ degrees north,) all perished. In this case, however, it was proved that they lived without knowledge or regard of sanitary restrictions. Although abundantly provided with antiscorbutic food, they almost exclusively partook of salt meat, which acts like clear poison under such circumstances. This awful catastrophe, therefore, should not at all interfere in the judgment of Arctic explorations or conditions. Of the sixty-eight men of the Swedish expedition, which wintered 1½ degrees further north than these men, only one man died of consumption. Calamities of this kind will happen to every exploring expedition, whether it be in the hot or cold zone. Of the three West Africa explorers, (Buchholz, Riechenow and Leihder) for instance, the latter died very early. The well-prepared and provided German Congo expedition came to nought in Sierra Leone, and if one follows the register of African explorations a long list of deaths and calamities presents itself, which would in vain be sought in the history of the North Pole expeditions. The drifting of the Polaris from 80 degrees 2 minutes down to 77 degrees 20 minutes north is very instructive. It goes to show that it makes no difference, if a vessel be beset with ice, whether this occurs on the high sea or near the land. The nineteen persons of Hall's expedition, although often quite near to the land, could not reach it, and neither could the Hansan party in similar cases. The European Arctic sea being clear of ice farther north, an exploring expedition, in that region if ice bound, would also become free much sooner. The Hall party had to float on the ice from latitude 77 degrees 20 minutes to 53 degrees north, or 24½ degrees of latitude, while the Hansa people became free after a drift of 10 degrees of latitude. Further toward Spitzbergen, and especially east of it, ice navigators will always find an open channal as high as latitude 80 degrees north; or, in very unfavorable cases, latitude 75 degrees north; so that if an expedition in that region should unfortunately be beset with ice, it would, in all probability, get clear after a 10 degrees' drift.

NATHAN'S ASSASSINATION

A Bloody Shirt in the Hands of a Chicago Detective—The Plausibility of Irving's Story—New and Interesting Views.

[Correspondence of The Y. N. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

Your correspondent yesterday met Col. Wm. P. Wood, late Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, who, while in that position, was a terror to counterfeiters. There is no man in America more intimately acquainted with the mode of life, the habits, the history, and the peculiarities of the criminal classes than he. That man is Bill Wood. But this useful man is no longer in the employ of the Government. He refused to be the tool of Ben Butler, Boutwell and others, and was forced to resign.

I had heard that Col. Wood knew something about the Nathan murder, or had a theory as to who did the job, and therefore I asked him if he had noticed in the newspapers John T. Irving's story.

IRVING KNOWS SOMETHING.

Col. Wood—Yes, I have. If he is not crazy he is telling the truth.

Correspondent—If he was crazy could he tell a story that would so closely resemble the truth as to make you partially believe in him?

Col. Wood—He might in his sane moments have heard some facts from his associates concerning the murder which he relates in his ravings. But be he sane or crazy he knows something about the job.

Correspondent—Had you anything to do with the case?

Col. Wood—No; not directly. I was consulted about it. I have my own notions about it.

Correspondent—Who consulted you?

Col. Wood—Well, I have no objection to tell you the story. Sam Felker, a Chicago detective who had done some work for me and whom I had taught several things, came to me and told me he thought he had a clue to the Nathan murder. He had found in New York, in an up-town house where a certain gang frequently congregated, a bloody shirt. He showed me the shirt and I at once knew where it came from. It was a Philadelphia shirt—a peculiar make—what they call an old old-fashioned shirt; the collar and wristbands attached—a peculiar cut and make. There is only one house in the country makes and sells that kind of a shirt. It was extra large, and required a big man to fill it. The bosom was splattered with blood. I saw at once how that had been done. The man who wore it had been left to watch the old man Nathan while his pals were cracking the safe. The noise startled the old man, and he started up, when the fellow who was watching him put the crank on him—that is, he threw his left arm around the old man's neck and attempted to smother his cries, but the old man's struggle making a good deal of noise, one of the fellows at the safe ran in and dealt the old man a deadly blow with the dog, which fixed him, and splattered his blood on the shirt of the man who held him. That is the way the killing was done, certain. I am just as positive about it as if I saw the whole thing with my own eyes.

THE SHIRT GIVEN TO JUDGE CARDOZO.

Correspondent—Was this shirt found shortly after the murder?

Col. Wood—Not long after.

Correspondent—What became of it? What was done with it?

Col. Wood—The shirt was taken to Judge Cardozo, but before it was given into his possession I cut a triangular piece out of it that I might always be able to identify it. That piece I have yet. Sam Felker wanted me to take hold and work the job up, but I declined. I had my hands full of other things, and I thought also there was no great anxiety on the part of some people to have the mystery solved by the capture and conviction of the murderers.

Correspondent—Do you believe Irving's party did the job?

Col. Wood—I do.

Correspondent—Do you know Irving—his antecedents and his gang?

Col. Wood—I know all about them. He has named some of the men who were concerned in the murder. Dan Kelley was one. I don't know whether Irving himself participated in the job, but it is certain that he knows something about it—who did it and how it was done. I have no doubt he will be able to produce the memorandum book, and perhaps some of the swag.

Correspondent—But what became of that bloody shirt? Has Cardozo got it yet?

Col. Wood—No; Sam Felker has it. When I declined to go into the case Sam was compelled to throw it up. He couldn't handle it. There were men to deal with that were too much for him.

Correspondent—Do you think Billy Forrester had anything to do with the murder?

Col. Wood—When they had him in New York they could not find sufficient evidence to hold him.

Correspondent—That may or may not be true; but I want your opinion.

Col. Wood—I am not in the habit of giving my opinion to a newspaper men or of having anything to do with such roosters; but I will tell *you* something. When Forrester was arrested in Washington and taken to New York, his baggage was checked to Barney Aaron. Just before that there was an

ATTEMPT TO CRACK A BANK

in Jersey City, and Dego Frank was one of the parties. They were all caught, and Dego Frank's lawyer was paid by Barney Aaron.

Correspondent—Do you mean Barney Aaron the prize fighter?

Col. Wood—I do. He is a thief by descent. I believe in hereditary genius in his case.

Correspondent—You are getting me slightly mystified. What has Barney Aaron to do with the Nathan murder?

Col. Wood—Well, the first steamer for Liverpool after Forrest's arrest carried Barney Aaron. He skipped.

Correspondent—Do you think Washington Nathan had anything to do with the murder of his father?

Col. Wood—I would rather not discuss that with you.

Correspondent—Is there any reason why you shouldn't give your opinion?

Col. Wood—No. I will say this: Somebody gave the gang that did the job very accurate information about the old man's habits, the house, the servants and the location of his bedroom and the safe. I don't think young Nathan wanted his father killed, but he put up the job to have him robbed, and Barney Aaron was the man who introduced him to the workmen. I believe that the thieves did not intend to kill the old man. I think they took the keys to the safe from him and unlocked it, and when they pulled out the drawers the silver rattled, and that startled the old man, when his light was put out, as I have already told you.

Correspondent—Do you know whether Jordan was on this scent or not?

Col. Wood—I think he was? There is no doubt that the gang Irving ran with furnished the men to do this job, and Kelley was very probably one of the party that did it.

THE BALLOON BUBBLE.

How the Bubble Burst—Professor Wise's Opinion—A Money Making Affair.

The New York papers of Saturday are filled with details of the collapse of the great balloon bubble. How the bubble broke is thus told by a Tribune reporter:

THE BUBBLE BREAKS.

By four o'clock the crowd had increased to great proportions, and all watched eagerly the rounding bulk, which rose and enlarged so slowly that its advance was almost imperceptible. The great volume of imprisoned gas tugged at the lines that held it down, and the enormous globe swayed gently in the moderate breeze. The throng around the guarded ropes pressed thickly, and from without the inclosure, from windows and housetops, and coigns of vantage from many a mile around, tens of thousands of eyes watched the uneasy air ship. All seemed going on well. Without a single warning sign of rain, without any marked increase in the easy wind, without a movement or noise to announce collapse, suddenly a rift opened in the crown of the balloon, close by the valve. The gas, struggling to get free, immediately expanded the gap, and, with a rushing sound of tearing and ripping, but with no explosive outburst, the great balloon split from the top downward, fell in and northward, collapsed in an instant, and lay prone as if beaten down. Three hundred thousand feet of gas were spilled in an instant. There was one great shout from the multitude, and then a rush for the prostrate balloon. The ring was broken in and the crowd made room for itself everywhere. The police soon partially cleared the roped-in space, and then Mr. Steiner, Messrs. Goodsell and Donaldson, who for the moment had run aimlessly to and fro when their calamity came upon them, gathered together, conferred, and made explanations.

Messrs. Goodsell announced that the thing would not be given up so. The burst balloon should be immediately examined and, if possible, repaired. If it could not be made to serve, a new one should be made, of silk if necessary, and completed at the earliest possible day. The broken balloon had not failed from inferior material or want of care in construction, but from the enormous pressure of the wind on so immense a balloon.

PROF. WISE'S STATEMENT.

Prof. Wise publishes a letter, giving his view of the matter. He says:

The Graphic Company agreed to furnish me with a well-constructed, gas-tight balloon. They did not do so, and that the proposed expedition is a failure is their fault and not mine. The Graphic balloon was not constructed of the material I suggested, nor in the manner I suggested. I had no control over it, my functions being merely advisory. On the contrary, my advice, based on many years practical experience as an aeronaut, was disregarded at every point, and, although I have hoped against hope up to the last moment, the unhappy finale to what promised to be a most interesting and important scientific experiment is exactly what I expected it would be weeks ago. It is a sad thing for me, when I thought that the great dream of my life was about to be realized, to behold such an inglorious conclusion; but I feel that no blame can attach to me in the matter, and that an impartial public will only blame me for not having abandoned the enterprise long ago. Perhaps I am to blame in this respect, but it was at least an amiable weakness to hold on until the last minute, in the hope that the balloon might prove capable of making a creditable start, even if it ended its career and mine by letting me down in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. My faith in my theory of a great easterly current is now as strong as it ever was, for it is based upon positive scientific facts. I am ready now, as I have been ready for the last thirty years, to risk my life in attempting to cross the Atlantic. All I demand is a reliable air-ship. Had I possessed the means I would have fitted one out long ago; but the leanness of my purse, rather than any lack of inclination, has compelled me to defer the enterprise as a private adventure. If I can be provided with a gas-tight balloon of the proper dimensions I will start to-morrow, or next week, or next month, or whenever the air-ship is ready. I do not wish to undertake such an experiment as an exhibition for making money; on the contrary I am bitterly opposed to even an appearance of charlatanism in connection with what I believe will test an important scientific fact, and if another attempt is made to start a balloon upon a voyage across the Atlantic, I most sincerely hope that it will be done soberly, advisedly, and without any attempts to make the expedition a money-making affair, since a mere pecuniary enterprise must inevitably cause embarrassment, which will imperil the success of a scientific experiment.

JOHN WISE.

A MONEY MAKING AFFAIR.

Nearly all the papers view the matter as a money making swindle, and allege that the Graphic people received from $15,000 to $20,000 gate money by the exhibition, whilst their expenses were not over $5,000. The Graphic expresses its sorrow over the catastrophe, and in its edition of Saturday afternoon makes this announcement:

The managers of the Daily Graphic are in active consultation with experts in aerostatics, with a view to the immediate construction of a silk balloon to replace the one injured by the accident yesterday. The explosion of the great balloon was so unexpected that no preparation had been made for the contingency of its failure. The managers of this enterprise, however, had pledged themselves to send a balloon on a voyage across the Atlantic. That pledge will be kept at the earliest possible day. They have lost no particle of faith in the enterprise, and Mr. Donaldson and his brave associates are as anxious as ever to start on their aerial voyage. In a few days we shall be able to announce the plans for the new trans-Atlantic expedition, and the experience gained in the construction of the first balloon will go far towards securing the success of the second.

STATE NEWS.

Two hundred and fifty hands and sixty mules and wagons are now employed on the State Fair Grounds and buildings.

Gov. Caldwell, on Tuesday, made the following appointment: J. C. Hollister, of New Haven, Conn., Commissioner of Deeds for North Carolina.

The Lincolnton Progress says: Sheriff Robinson has grown a beet in his garden that measures 8 inches in diameter and 26 inches in circumference. Who can beat it?

The Statesville Intelligencer says: A saw mill belonging to Dr. J. J. Mott; in the southern part of this county, caught fire Wednesday night, and was entirely consumed.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn that Prof. Chas. Phillips, of Davidson College, is dangerously ill at Washington City. He is there on a visit to the family of his brother, Hon. S. F. Phillips.

The Monroe Enquirer says: We learn that a negro man was drowned in Rev. C. A. Plyler's mill pond, fourteen miles below here, about two weeks ago. He was supposed to have had a spasmodic fit at the time.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: Martine lot, next to the old Observer building, has been bought by J. D. Williams, Esq., for the Fayetteville National Bank, and a new building for that Bank is soon to be erected there.

Statesville has a peach tree which, says the Intelligencer, having been disappointed last summer, in not being able to "bring forth abundant fruit," because of the late frost, has concluded to make another effort, and is now in full bloom.

The Raleigh News says: At a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, at Greensboro', a resolution was introduced requesting Brother Ramsay to make a trip to Africa in the interest of his great reconstruction movement.

The Charlotte Observer says: Messrs. Sanders & Blackwood sent us yesterday a cotton stalk which had been sent them by Mr. Baxter H. Moore. The stalk had on it, when pulled up, ninety-six bolls, or twenty more than the stalk mentioned by us yesterday.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: A few days ago we saw a corn stalk 15½ feet high, with two good ears, which was grown in the garden of A. A. McKethan, Esq., of this town. We also saw on the farm of W. H. Carver, 4 miles west of town, some corn stalks 16 to 17 feet high.

One of the officers' row of buildings, at Camp Russell, in Raleigh, was burned last Saturday night. Loss about $1000. During the progress of the fire a row occurred and two colored companies left the ground and returned to their engine houses in defiance of the orders of the Chief Engineer.

The Rutherfordton Record says: We learn that the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, at Asheville, has issued an order to the officers of the Superior Court for McDowell county, requiring them to turn over the bodies of W. H. Deaver and Lieut. Mast to that Court, together with a transcript of the record of the proceedings in the case.

The Monroe Enquirer says: There is a five-acre lot of cotton near Lilesville, on the plantation of Chas. B. Landsey, "run" by Jesse M. Smith, more than half of which will average six feet high—much of it being seven and eight feet. There are many bolls, some nearly grown, five and six feet from the ground, and the lower branches are lapped and interwoven and loaded down with "fruit." This is some cotton.

The Monroe Enquirer says: While working on the M. E. Church last Saturday, Mr. Sam. Shaffer received a very severe cut on the right side of his head, immediately back of the ear. Mr. Robinson was working on a scaffold above him, when he accidentally dropped a hand-ax he was using, which struck Mr. Shaffer, producing the wound which was about two inches long and into the bone. The necessary sugical operation of sewing it up was performed by Dr. T. W. Bickett. This was a narrow escape of a fatal accident.

The Raleigh News says: A Mr. Lashley, living in the neighborhood of Lashley's X Roads, on the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad, in this county, while sinking a well on his premises, a few days ago, at the distance of twenty feet from the surface, struck a large stratum of copper ore, and on yesterday brought to the city specimens for scientific inspection. Every indication shows that the stratum is inexhaustible, and should the ore prove O. K., the neighborhood of Lashley's will be a good field for well-diggers in search of a job.

The Weldon News says: We regret to learn of an accident which befel two ladies, last Saturday, injuring both. The ladies—Mrs. Summerell and daughter—who had been to this place, were returning to their home in the country, and in passing the fair grounds the horse became frightened and turned the ladies out of the buggy, bruising Mrs. Summerell very painfully and dislocating the lower jaw of Miss Tommie. Drs. Gee and Green were called in, who administered to the wants of the ladies. At last accounts they were doing well.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The Hartford (Conn.) Daily Courant, of September 9th, speaks of a Printer's pic nic which was well attended, and at which the prize in the type-setting contest was won by Mr. H. W. Dennis, his competitor being Mr. Chris. Wall. Wash Dennis is a young man, well-known in Goldsboro. He is a native of Wadesboro, but completed his apprenticeship on the Messenger. Since he left this office he has been in most of the leading cities of almost every State in the Union, and is at present working in Hartford. He is a young man of sober habits, and of obliging and industrious disposition.

The Charlotte Observer says: There is a young gentleman, Mr. F. B. Wood, connected with the office of the Singer Sewing Machine in this place, who possesses the power of magnetism in a very large degree. He has the most entire control of many persons on whom he has practiced his power, and can make them dance, hold out their arms for any length of time, make them shut their eyes and be unable to open them, &c. Indeed, his power of fascination is wonderful, and can be exerted over some persons to such an extent that they are entirely in his power and utterly without self control. He can make them believe that there are nails in their flesh, glue in their eyes, and indeed, anything he chooses. This is no fabrication, as can be testified to by many in this place who have seen "the Professor" practice his arts.

Sir Henry Holland, who is now over eighty-five years of age, has started from England on his annual tour of two months. This time he goes to Nijni-Novgorod.

The German Government, it is stated, following the example of other foreign powers, will next year erect in Washington, an elegant building for the occupancy of its diplomatic representatives.

Mrs. Knight, of Milwaukee, after sixteen years of poverty and toil, has discovered in a secret drawer, in an old secretary, a $10,000 life-policy, left by her husband. Her children are very kind to her now.

Columbus, Nevada, is a thriving town. The population is estimated at 250, of which 150 are professional gamblers, 50 laboring men, working at $4 per day, and 50 dead-brokes, who live on what they can beg from those who have money.

HEADQUARTERS.

STATISTICS OF THE COTTON CROP.

IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Night.—The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Dodge, has returned from Europe and, after a careful revision of the monthly returns, gives the following as the present status of the cotton crop: The indicated increase of area is a little over 10 per cent. The condition of the crop is higher than in September of last year in Arkansas, the same in Tennessee, and lower in each of the other cotton States. Worms have been more abundant, yet their ravages have been disastrous or sweeping in few cases. The season has been remarkable for its rainfall, tending to further depreciation of the crop; otherwise the conditions have been quite favorable. Fertilizers have stimulated growth, and labor has been steadier and more reliable. The averages are as follows: Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 90; Florida, 85; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 82; Louisiana, 80; Texas, 92; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 92; Missouri, 96. In September, 1872, Virginia 97; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 95; Georgia, 96; Florida, 92; Alabama, 88; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 86; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 78; Tennessee, 92. The cotton fields in North Carolina generally make a fine show of vigorous and fruitful plants, the exceptions resulting more from the falling of forms and bolls, in consequence of too abundant rainfalls, than from the presence of worms. In South Carolina similar damage from excessive moisture occurs, and the caterpillars threaten a partial or total destruction of the crop in several counties. The crop appears better in Georgia than in any other cotton State East of Mississippi, though there is some injury from rust and heavy rains, and the caterpillar is present in force in many counties, but generally came too late to cause more than a small percentage of loss. The injury from worms and the season's vicissitudes in Florida, were greater, amounting to 15 per cent. of depreciation in the condition of the crop. Caterpillars appeared in portions of Louisiana the latter part of July, but their ravages had not been serious until recently, in certain counties having been held in check to some extent by the use of poisons, although efforts to combat the pest have not been general in some counties. In Mississippi the plant is shedding leaves and forms from rains, in others from drought. Rust has appeared in some localities, and both caterpillars and boll worms are doing local damage in shortening the life of the plant, without doing much injury to the bottom and middle crops. The crop of Louisiana lacks uniformity. Carroll returning 100 and Caddo 40, Texas 85 and Rapides 33. In some parishes worms have been present without doing much damage, while losses have been heavy in others. There is a similar range of condition in Texas—from very good to quite poor—though the average is much higher. Worms have appeared in many parts of Arkansas, with little prospect of damage except to the top crop. The average condition of the crop is much higher than in September of last year. Prospects are also good in Tennessee. Several counties in Missouri make returns of cotton which have never before made mention of that crop.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue calls attention to the act of Congress of December 24th, 1872, requiring every person liable to special tax to exhibit conspicuously in their place of business the stamp donating the payment of such tax, and directs that persons engaged in selling tobacco or cigars on railroad trains be required to have their tax stamp properly framed so that it may be hung up in a conspicuous place in the car where such sales are authorized to be made at retail.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that planters engaged in making crops on shares are not liable to pay a special tax as dealers of manufactured tobacco furnished in supplies to hands employed on such tobacco to be paid for out of the crop produced. The Commissioner says that the law does not impose this tax upon every person who shall sell or offer for sale as in the case of liquor dealers, but upon every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, and he does not think that furnishing hands with tobacco, to be paid for as stated, constitutes such a business as the law contemplates.

THE FEVER.

NORTHERN LOUISIANA ATTACKED BY THE FEVER.

LATEST FROM SHREVEPORT.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF DR. ELISHA HARRISS IN REGARD TO THE FEVER.

NO ABATEMENT OF THE DISEASE YET.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 17—Noon.—The fever is reported to be in the small towns of Northern Louisiana.

Ten men belonging to a circus died at Vernon, La., yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17—Noon.—A private dispatch from Shreveport reports the death of Rev. Father Quemerois and the serious illness of Rev. Father Pierre.

There are now telegraph operators in Shreveport.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Night.—Dr. Elisha Harriss, registrar of the New York Board of Health, and Secretary of the American Public Health Association, in a letter enclosing $100 for the Shreveport sufferers, urgently requests the Howard Association of Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans to send and supervise a requisite number of seasoned nurses, hospital supplies and aid to provide for the sick; also, that with the municipal authorities of Caddo Parish in which Shreveport is situated, that speedy measures be adopted for the quiet removal and shelter of an encampment if need be of the unprotected who have not yet fallen by the pestilence. He says if they are removed beyond the first line of plains and hills that skirt the Red river in that region entire security can be obtained within a few miles from the river; that a flight to a great distance will not give the kind of security that can be obtained at a small cost and less than 3 hours travel. If $5,000 and an effective organization of nurses with a well devised plan for the moving of the unprotected were brought into effective service in support, the day of the panic and pestilence would soon cease. The cotton brokers of this city will telegraph their contributions by money order through the Howard Association, of New Orleans. The General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Louisville, telegraphed President Orton to-day, as follows: The Howard Association reports 24 deaths at Shreveport in 24 hours, ending at 6 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, and 220 since Sept. 1st. There appears to be no abatement of the disease except from want of subjects. We have two operators there now, and another will leave here to-night. There is one at Pensacola who has recently had the fever and will go if necessary.

Thousands attest its virtues, and from all quarters of the Globe come testimonials of wonderful cures performed by SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1873.

For the Journal.

TO MISS MAUDE R. ——, OF NEW-BERN.

[illegible] who feel with them given to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1873.

OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Steamer Waccamaw—Cape Fear River—Smithville—Fortifications, Obstructions, &c., &c.

It was on one of the hottest mornings of the late hot month of August, 1873, that we found ourselves perched on a high stool beside the pilot in the wheel house of the steamer Waccamaw, Capt. Julius Potter, and it was to the politeness of the last named that we owed our peculiar elevation on that occasion. The steamer swung out from her wharf and after "making up her tow," which consisted of a barque and a brig foreign bound, she proceeded down the Cape Fear River, past the green old "dram-tree," against which we took our ice water; past the batteries on the left; the wreck of the steamer "North East" on the right, the remnants of obstructions and jetties; past "Big Island," "Orton," "Little Island," "Fort Anderson," "Old Brunswick," "Sugar Loaf," "Fort Fisher" and its dependencies, "New Inlet," that is, and is not to be; round the "horseshoe" until we rounded to in the noble channel at Smithville. The sun was setting grandly behind the clouds, shining with gold and silver and purple, darting rays of glorious light toward the zenith; there a breeze was rolling the [illegible] channel towards our steamer, as if anxious to carry refreshment and delight to the panting breasts and fainting bodies of our citizens, and the hoary live oaks on the hill were singing a rustling song of delight as they tossed their giant limbs here and there welcoming the invigor[illegible] with open arms. Already we [illegible] of life in our veins and [illegible] "Summer trunk," we hasted to put our feeble self in a large [illegible] on a piazza facing the sea, [illegible] aforesaid trees and inhale [illegible] the life giving [illegible] the old Atlantic.

[illegible] Beaufort, Nags Head, Virginia [illegible], Cape May, Old Point, Long Branch, Rockaway, New Port, Cape Cod, or any other watering place on [illegible] from Eastport to Sullivan's [illegible] we know them all. There [illegible] that combines more of [illegible] to make up a pleasant season [illegible] than Smithville. Smithville [illegible] thirty miles of Wilmington [illegible] is superior to that of [illegible] except perhaps the south [illegible] of Staten Island. Let [illegible] who has visited the others go [illegible] and make the comparison [illegible] it has the best ad[illegible] [illegible] small yachts for [illegible] superior; its [illegible] and large; the [illegible] to which [illegible] for pleasure [illegible] to last a season [illegible] we have tried it ourselves [illegible] in succession and [illegible] interesting, and it has [illegible] over most of the watering places [illegible] that its harbor is [illegible] commercial life. [illegible] time we stayed there three [illegible] passed and anchored to a [illegible] steamers, fourteen [illegible] vessels, numerous [illegible] while tugs and sail [illegible] almost constantly in sight. We could not help contrasting the [illegible] that at a celebrated watering [illegible] will be nameless on [illegible]. Yet with all these advantages Smithville is almost abandoned by our own pleasure-seekers. We could not help asking ourselves [illegible] Why is this so? The [illegible] found. It is because [illegible] our citizens who do not own [illegible] cannot obtain hotel accommodations at such reasonable rates [illegible] other points! Any person [illegible] visited any of our interior [illegible] knows that the hotel [illegible] there are of the [illegible] generally. There is a [illegible] building, to[illegible] comfortable [illegible] and children, then there [illegible] cottages scattered [illegible] with the plainest [illegible] furniture for [illegible] families that are [illegible] prefer being all together. [illegible] buildings at Wilmington [illegible] Goldsboro' are palaces compared [illegible] of them. I do not [illegible] but the facts are [illegible] these cottages, so [illegible] two rooms are packed [illegible] souls; the whole cost of [illegible] not $200, and they pay for [illegible] moderate charges is one [illegible] plan ought to be pursued [illegible] at Smithville. Let a [illegible] put up for dining [illegible] room, parlors, offices, [illegible] build twenty or more [illegible] in connection with it; not [illegible] ample ventilation and [illegible] with an interior shaded court [illegible] ground, &c. The building [illegible] large and expensive hotel [illegible] room would lead to [illegible] because while many [illegible] houses, few have sense [illegible] to run them properly, and the [illegible] invested in too large a building [illegible] large rents to be [illegible] hotel keeper could make [illegible] There are two [illegible] entering into hotel keeping [illegible] and expensive buildings [illegible] extravagant charges [illegible] those who are able to pay for [illegible] comfort, or who [illegible] than brains, and [illegible] so small a portion [illegible] than a hotel on this [illegible] succeed much, if [illegible]

[illegible] adjoining [illegible] comforts at [illegible] would put the pockets of [illegible] people of the [illegible] majority of the community [illegible] would fill the house [illegible] provisions and [illegible] they are abundant [illegible] and easily made [illegible] the sea and [illegible] at very low rates. [illegible] a visitor [illegible] to enjoy [illegible] them. This is the [illegible] cheap establishment, [illegible] cheap rates. No [illegible] and such an [illegible] income to the [illegible]

[illegible] the sailing boats, [illegible] fishing facilities, all [illegible] hundred already [illegible] The facilities [illegible] always come when [illegible] congregate. We have [illegible] to say [illegible] pass on [illegible] days, spy-glass [illegible] we first came to [illegible] were the invitations [illegible] to go clamming, [illegible] crabbing and [illegible] the fond [illegible] in the sea air by [illegible] Oh! it was [illegible]

[illegible] of the Sabbath we [illegible] to the grave yard [illegible] with our dead. [illegible] old slate tomb-stone [illegible] inscription which announced [illegible] the Captain of an English [illegible] latter part of the last century [illegible] which we commend to our [illegible] "Committee on Obstructions" for their [illegible] as it appears English [illegible] and one of Smithville [illegible] If it would not be considered [illegible] interfering by the Chairman of [illegible] we should like to make [illegible] about the obstructions.

[illegible] the kindness of Capt. Phillips, U. S. Engineers, we were brought [illegible] of this much talked of work, and were really surprised to find that "Zeke's Island" is trying to make a name for itself on the map again; it is [illegible] and spreading to something more than its old proportions; the cribs and other work connecting Zeke's Island with the beach are accomplishing what is expected of them, and as we happened to view it at low tide we could see the sand all the way across. Capt. Phillips has begun a work near Battery Buchanan on the north shore of New Inlet, which he has extended between two hundred and three hundred feet, and already the sand has piled upon it in a manner which gives promise of doing great things towards stopping New Inlet. This was more an experiment with the Captain than intended for a permanent work, but the result has been so surprising that he proposes to push out further and see if the beach will follow.

From his beautiful cottage on the top of Buchanan the Capt. can take his dolce-far-niente, almost surrounded by waters, and as the smoke of his cigar drifts off with the wind, he can, with his glass, sweep over all the works and see what every man is at. We are inclined to the opinion that he keeps everybody busy. On board of his little steamer, the "Easton," we came up the river and were placed by the gallant Captain again

"IN TRANSIT."

What a Buckeye Thinks of the Old North State.

The following is extracted from a private letter (written in answer to inquiries) received here, says the Washington City Republican, from Major L. J. P. Putnam, (one of the old Revolutionary Israel Putnam stock.) In view of the building of the proposed narrow-gauge railroad, commencing at Lake Erie and running through the centre of Ohio, through portions of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee to Warm Springs, North Carolina, the letter and description of that region are timely:

MAJOR PUTNAM'S LETTER.

MARIETTA, OHIO, Sept. 7th, 1873.

DEAR SIR: [illegible] To your first inquiry as to what portions of North Carolina I visited, I answer: My observations were mostly confined to Buncombe county (seat, Asheville,) McDowell, (seat, Marion,) Madison, (seat, Marshall,) and Rutherford (seat, Rutherfordtown.)

Asheville is surrounded by the highest mountains in the old thirteen States, and the French Broad River makes a half circle around and near the town (which is on high ground) affording the most beautiful landscape I have ever seen.

I like the mountain region on account of the climate, the many streams of pure water, so clear at all [illegible] seasons that one may see the bottom at any reasonable depth, and because I believe it to be the best adapted country I ever saw for grazing purposes, especially for sheep, mules and goats. The higher mountains are best adapted to grasses; the valleys are splendid for corn.

The Warm Springs are situated on the French Broad river, a few feet from its running water, and are a great resort for Southern people in the summer season. The buildings are capacious enough to accommodate three hundred guests; but, except the grounds belonging to the place, there are scarcely any lands in the vicinity suitable for anything but wild beasts, they are so rough.

For the greater part of the way from the Springs to Asheville, forty miles, the river has cut its way through the rocks from 300 to 500 feet, and a road-bed had to be made by throwing rocks from the top of the bluffs for much of the distance.

If I were intending to settle anywhere in that part of the country I should give it another and thorough examination before purchasing, commencing, say, east of the Blue Ridge, near the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, going southward to or near to the east line of South Carolina; thence up and over the Blue Ridge into Henderson, Haywood and Cherokee counties, and through Buncombe county around into the valley of the French Broad river.

I was very much pleased with the valley of the Catawba river near its headwaters, east of the Blue Ridge, and only six miles from the summit, in the Swannanoa Gap, through which runs a railroad that is completed to Old Fort, at the foot of the mountain; thence east along the Catawba valley to Marion, county seat of McDowell county; thence to Morganton, Salisbury, Richmond, &c.

I made particular inquiry as to the prices of lands along this valley, and found them to be very cheap compared with lands of the same productiveness in Ohio. [illegible] I was led to believe that the mountain tops were very prolific of our common grasses, as the mountains are enveloped a considerable portion of the time in clouds, furnishing shade and moisture.

To recapitulate: I believe there are more advantages to be gained by planting a colony in East Tennessee, West Virginia, or Western North Carolina, than going west of the Mississippi. The climate is mild and even, the mercury never rising above seventy, and scarcely ever falling below zero. It is the best watered part of the world, and no mistake. The air is pure and dry, the most of the time snow lying on the highest mountain peaks from October to May. The scenery is the most romantic and beautiful I ever saw; and all to be had very cheap.

Yours, respectfully,

L. J. P. PUTNAM.

Curiosities of the Bible.

The Bible contains 3,586,480 letters; 773,692 words; 31,197 verses; 1,187 chapters and 66 books. The word *and* occurs 46,277 times. The word *Lord* occurs 1,855 times. The word *reverend* occurs but *once*, which is in the ninth verse of the 11th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 19th chapter of 2d Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike. Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike. There are no words or names of more than six syllables.

Advice for Everybody That Costs Nobody Anything.

Lotions and cosmetics make a superficial coating on the skin, give an artificial color easily seen, but are wholly destructive of the color, texture and pliability of the skin itself. Wrinkled, haggard and prematurely old looking, exactly describe the appearance of those who habitually "paint their faces." If you would have the clear, transparent, healthy and soft tinted complexion which nature gives, free from pimples, tan, freckles, or all other disfigurements, use Hand Sapolio—the most effective and fragrant toilet soap ever manufactured. Sold by all dealers at 10 and 15 cents a cake.

1w

The Gladstone party in England has sustained another defeat in the election of a Conservative for Renfrewshire. The blow is all the more unmistakable from the fact that the late occupant of the seat was a member of the Ministry—Mr. Bruce, until recently Home Secretary. He was raised to the peerage, and Mr. Lowe succeeded him at the Home Office. The electors of Renfrewshire now return a Conservative by a majority of 178. It seems pretty clear that Mr. Gladstone is everywhere losing ground.

Oakes Ames' brother and executor says that his estate will not settle more than $2,000,000 or about one-third what was estimated at his death. The net result of all his Pacific Railroad operations and speculations turns out a positive loss.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, August 7th, 1873.

The museum at Glasgow, though comparatively small and just in its incipiency, seems to be arranged on the best possible system, giving, in the smallest space, the most comprehensive view of every subject sought to be illustrated. Take, for example, the manufacture and printing of cotton fabrics. Under glass cases, in regular order, you see first the cotton plant, then the full-grown stalk and the open boll; then the crude cotton, as when first picked, then the process of ginning, with the clean seeds, the carding, spinning and converting into yarns, the weaving, coloring and printing. The whole subject is exhausted. It is the same in every other department of industry, down to the manufacture of pins and matches. In the latter case you are shown the wood, as first shaped for the machine, the cutting into proper lengths, splitting, &c., &c. And in the manufacture or working of metals into machinery, every step is so plainly illustrated that a child can readily comprehend the various processes. A practical knowledge is thus imparted at small expense, and in a way which might easily be adopted by our Wilmington museum. A museum so constructed would certainly be more useful than the usual jumble of curious fish and birds, and Indian war clubs, and mummies, and uniforms of distinguished generals, or autographs of dead authors, which go to make up the junk-shops which pass for museums. The student of natural history may visit a collection to confirm the knowledge he has already acquired by out-door observation, but in such a museum as the one at Glasgow the practical man or the earnest boy may learn that which will be a material help in a useful, bread-winning profession. Let the president and directors make a note! And this reminds me of a suggestion of Mr. David McRae, whom many of your readers will remember, and whom I had the pleasure of meeting at Gourock, where he is established. He was regretting that no popular history of the Southern struggle had yet been written, containing graphic sketches of the various battles, seiges, marches and varying fortunes of the war, such as might be gathered from many a participant now living, and which would undoubtedly be much more interesting than the official, semi-official, and [illegible] reports which, like a species of [illegible] table, now usurp the place of [illegible] details; and he advised, by all means, the establishment of a historical department to our museum, which should receive and file all [illegible] or descriptions, anecdotes or reports gathered both from the men and officers of the Confederate armies. In this way the materials of valuable history may now be preserved for future use. In a few years the time will have passed. This, I think, was one of the objects of the organization perfected by the lamented Col. Cowan, and it is a shame that it should be permitted to fall through. Such a scheme would not interfere with the project of Col. Pool, but each might assist the other.

Among the many manuscripts preserved and shown at Burns' monument in Edinburgh, is one from the Bard to a friend, begging most piteously, for the loan of ten pounds to save him from the terrors of a jail, with which a stern creditor then threatened him. The letter is familiar to most readers, but it acquires additional force and pathos when you see the real bold hand of Burns trembling along the soiled paper, and feel the keen agony which he must have endured ere this cry was wrung from heart and brain. *Ten pounds* to keep off starvation, and save from a dungeon him whose name is now exalted "above the northern stars." The moral, if one be required, is very plain. Even genius must stoop to the base uses of rigid economy, or else suffer humiliation and shame. There are other manuscript letters which raise a smile at their trolicsome, reckless way of treating serious occasions, and there are scraps of song which speak to the heart with the fresh and joyous spirit of immortality.

The monument to Scott is very magnificent, doubtless, but, to my taste, not so striking as the simple Doric column which stands in George Square, Glasgow. The Edinburgh monument is too elaborate. It is all monument and no Scott! But when you gaze upon the easy, graceful pose of the statue in Glasgow, wrapped negligently in the loose folds of the plaid, the head slightly inclined forward, as if musing over some sweet border ballad, the grand life and writings of the great minstrel, to use a Yankee expression, speak forcibly to your inner consciousness.

I would like to tell about the picture galleries, and vent my indignation at the endless repetition, in every gallery, of the crucifixion, by weak hands—but the subject is too high and too deep.

In the party visiting Holywood were a gentleman and lady, the partner of his sheet no doubt, who were much affected when shown the spot where Rizzio was murdered. They held up their hands in pious horror, and sighed, and rolled up their eyes, and sucked their teeth, and said "Oh Dear!" "Oh Dear!" "Dreadful!" "Dreadful!" as earnestly as if the tragedy were going on then and there under their sympathetic noses. Then there was a Frenchman, an expatriated communist who rushed frantically to and fro demanding "Vich vas ze room of Queen Marie?" and "Vere is Lord Darnley's berschambre?" as though he had Petroleum designs upon the establishment; but he only grunted with satisfaction when he received the desired information and remarked, "I ver glad I see him."

Queen Mary's private staircase, concealed where it leads to, proves that interesting young sovereign to have been, like Joey Bagstock, "sly, sir, devilish sly." And doubtless many a "mauvais" [illegible] when she ought to have been [illegible] she was meandering through the tortuous passages and stair ways, or pacing the lonely picture gallery thinking over "[illegible] of state" saw John Knox's House, which is quite in character—"so grim, so dead."

I had always imagined Melrose Abbey was situated on a barren moor, far from human habitation, grand and gloomy with broken columns lying around in picturesque disorder. On the contrary, it is almost in the heart of the village of Melrose, and the back door of the Abbey Hotel opens into the front portal of the ruin. As I drew near the frowning gateway, with my "eye in a fine frenzy rolling," a bright-eyed girl, with brown hair and brown eyes came out of a brown lodge where she had been feasting her poetic soul on a dime novel, and said "six pence to go in please!" Then she unlocked the gate and began to explain things. "These"—pointing to two figures carved in stone which had fallen from above, "are King David and Margaret his wife, that is John Baptist, here is the heart of Bruce, and there lies The Black Douglas." I got bored out finally with her "bald unjointed chat," and begged her to go back and finish her book whilst I strolled about alone. This she at last consented to do on condition that I should keep the gates closed that the sheep in an adjoining pasture might not get in. The Ruin is roofless, and the Niches, for the most part, tenantless of the heroic dead. Rag-weed, and long rank grass, and the mantling ivy wave from every crevice and from every tower, and scores of swallows twitter about the arches and capitals, whilst the soft murmur of the Tweed floats, in subdued music, through the high old galleries. In order to see the building aright, I afterwards visited it by the "pale moonlight and also just at break of day.

Being so near to Abbottsford, and having only this day to spare, I decided, after supper, to go there, although it is three "long Scotch miles," and the gates are locked at six o'clock. The walk is between hawthorn hedges, bordered with blue-bells in full bloom, and most of the distance the river Tweed is in view, flowing between the very greenest of green banks. All the fertile meadows were waving with golden harvests, and the sun was just setting, apparently at the very extremity of the valley, lighting with his last lingering rays palace and cottage, minarets and thatched roofs, and gilding every cloud with a glorious light!

When I reached Abbottsford I found all the gates closed and access forbidden. A very high enclosure running around the brow of a hill, shut out the view so entirely that the chimney stacks could not be seen. But I had not walked all this distance, with a thumping, nervous headache, to be cheated out of a sight that way; so I even mounted fences and walls, and, in the still twilight, strolled through the grounds and gardens, and around the buildings to my heart's content, without meeting a living soul. It is the most beautiful place I have yet seen, and is well said to be a "romance in stone and mortar."

But the rummest old city in the round world is undoubtedly York; with its walls, its tiled roofs, its queer overhanging houses, its narrow streets, dark lanes and forbidding courts, its public squares, where hucksters, jayhawkers, quack doctors and itinerant preachers and knife-grinders make day and night hideous with their constant clatter.

I joined a party of ladies and young men, from the country, to see the "Minster." Each paid sixpence, and the attendant, in a black gown, showed us through the building. In his speeches he singled me out, and, like the ancient mariner, "fixed me with his glittering eye," and held me "with his skinny hand." He pointed out all the monuments to the various Archbishops and Bishops here "inurned," made a talk at every shrine and at every window, gave us the dimensions, ages, and all other information he had been able to stereotype concerning the place, read for our edification an inscription on one of the arches which, he said, a traveller had written long and merry, ago,—"As the Rose is the Flower of Flowers, so is this 'ouse the 'ouse of 'ouses—a lame conclusion, with all due respect to the distinguished author. He also related that forty-four years ago one Jonathan Martin—coming in as we had done, concealed himself in one of the recesses, and when everybody had left piled all the books and benches and curtains together in the choir, set fire to them, and destroyed much of the wood work and fine carving together with a magnificent organ and the roof of the Cathedral. The eyes of our party grew wild at this recital. Jonathan Martin's fantasy, without more motive, put "toys of desperation into every brain." His example, even after this lapse of time, was morally infectious. Each hearer was moved to conceal himself, and eclipse the madman. The next day, being the Sabbath, I attended Divine Services at the Cathedral, and must say, if a clear understanding of what was done and said on the occasion is necessary to admission to Heaven, there is no more hope for me than there was for Capt. Scott's 'coon. Three or four men with brazen rods and black robes paraded about from altar to altar and from pulpit to pulpit and from reading desk to reading desk, followed by four or five men with white robes, each one of whom had a share in the conduct of the services. Everything was chanted or sung, prayers, pslam for the day, litany, commandments, special prayers for the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales. Even the reading of the lessons and the address—which latter was about the advisability of a union with the Church of Rome—"our true and true, though erring mother"—were recited in a sing-song fashion, very strange to any one *not* to the "manner born". It seems difficult to compose the heart and mind to an earnest, heart searching exposure of self to God, in a set song to the droning of a tremendous organ, but perhaps 'tis not impossible. It seems to me, however, that the Litany—the grandest prose outside of the Bible—most eloquent in its awful earnestness—dwindles into pale moonshine when we hear the humble and contrite sinner begging God by His "agony and bloody sweat" for forgiveness—singing the while with evident pride in his voice—and keeping excellent time with the organ and choir. I tried to thank God for all His benefits, but couldn't catch the tune, and so put it off, like Felix for "a more convenient season." The choir was composed of twenty-eight males, and the singing was of the finest. There were no last year's bonnets and gloves in the congregation, and when the ladies put their hands to their foreheads in a meditative devotional way—which was very, very often—you might see the diamond clusters flashing through the "dim religious light" like "beads of the morning, strung upon slender blades of grass." You bet!

Arriving at London, I visited the Parliament Houses on Monday, the 4th instant. There was nothing of interest going on in the House of Lords. A white headed old fellow was arguing an appeal case, before a ridiculous looking individual in a wig, and he wasn't doing it half as well as might have been expected of the House of Lords. In fact he was hemming and hawing and stammering "in a way I despise!"

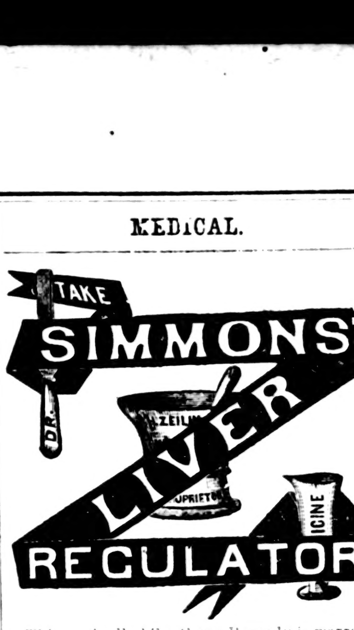
I got thoroughly wearied out trying to get into the House of Commons, nor was I only person. There was at the door, among innumerable others, a party of our Northern brethren and sisters, rendered unpleasantly conspicuous by a young lady in black silk, and an immense bustle "coupled on to her" who, with great ostentation, wrote on a card and sent it in by a policeman to some M. P., or imaginary M. P. (I thought it was another "Mrs. Harris") and who, whilst they vainly waited for a summons to enter, paced impatiently to and fro in front of the entrance, biting her lip as an angry steed doth chide his foaming bit, jerking out her watch, stamping her little heels viciously upon the Mosaic, and otherwise showing her weakness. I gave a fellow at the door a shilling, and he took me at once to the visitor's gallery. A hooked nose gentlemen was on his legs addressing the Speaker. He had not proceeded far with his little piece before an honorable gentlemen in the N. E. corner heaved a very emphatic and doleful sigh. This caused a little laugh. But, nothing disconcerted, the hooked nosed gentleman rambled in. Presently two or three Honorables said "O! O! O, O! O! O, my! O! my!" Hooked nose turned, and for a second or two glared fiercely towards the volume of sound, and then started on again. Now, however, groaning began in all parts of the house, accompanied with low, derisive cries of "oh no, oh no, that's too heavy. Oh no, oh no!" Still H. N., true to the instincts of the Eagle triba, persisted boldly, but he more he tried to go on the more groans arose, and continued and waxed exceeding melancholy, forcing him at last to wilt down into his seat, when there was a general "ah!" of relief. And the poor devil sat there growing very red and hot in the face, and wiped his defeated forehead in an embarassed way, fumbled feebly at his chain, "and knoct his breast as one that did repent," 'till I felt miserably ashamed of myself for being caught looking on. He finally got up and sneaked away.

"But whence he was, or of what wombe ybore,
I have not red."

About Westminister and about a visit to the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, who enquired most kindly after his friends in the South, and expressed much feeling over the condition of his native State, I must tell you another time.

G.

MEDICAL.



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1 prize of....	[illegible]	[illegible] prizes of....	[illegible]
4 prizes of....	[illegible]	[illegible] prizes of....	[illegible]
4 prizes of....	[illegible]	[illegible] prizes of....	[illegible]
20 prizes of....	[illegible]	[illegible] prizes of....	[illegible]
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sep 11 [illegible]

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aug 14 [illegible] deod&weowlyr

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1873.

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OF THE

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Ten Thousand Dollars in Premiums.
New and attractive Grounds.
Magnificent buildings.
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Railroad arrangements the most liberal ever made with any Agricultural or Mechanical Society in the State.
Articles for Exhibition transported FREE, and delivered from the cars within the Grounds.
Fare for passengers on Railroads in North Carolina 1½ cent per mile. Excursion trains from every direction daily. Special trains for passengers will run to the Grounds from the city every fifteen minutes. Fare only TEN CENTS.
Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, will deliver the Annual Address.
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TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.
Single admission to the Grounds.........50 cts.
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PAIN-KILLER

HAS been tested in almost every climate and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on the sea or land, and no one should travel on our Lakes or Rivers without it.

Since the PAIN-KILLER was first introduced, and met with such extensive sale, many *Liniments, Reliefs, Panaceas* and other *Remedies* have been offered to the public, but not one of them has attained the truly *enviable standing* of the PAIN-KILLER.

WHY IS THIS SO?

It is because DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is what it claims to be—a reliever of pain.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water* will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it for

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heartburn, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, &c., &c., &c.

In sections of the country where

Fever and Ague

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WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in *Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects* and *Scalds.* It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with RHEUMATISM, GOUT or NEURALGIA, if not a positive cure, they find the *Pain-Killer* gives them relief when no other remedy will.

It gives Instant relief from Aching Teeth. Every Housekeeper should keep it at hand, and apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN-KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 a Bottle.

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BOXES Smoked Sides and Shoulders,
Boxes Dry Salted Sides and Shoulders,
Bbls. City Mess Pork,
Hhds., Tcs. and Bbls. Cuba Molasses,
Hhds., Tcs. and Bbls. Sugar House Molasses,
Bbls. Golden Fleece Syrup,
Bbls. New Orleans Syrup,
Bush. Prime White Corn,
Sacks Liverpool and American Salt,
Sacks Blown Salt,
Bbls. Flour, all grades,
Bbls. Sugar, all grades,
Bales Prime Selected Hay,
Cases Brandy Peaches,
Cases Schnapps, Qts. and Pts.,
Bbls. Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,
Rolls Bagging, 2¼ lbs. to the yard,
Bdls. Arrow and Sole Shot Cotton Ties,
Tons Hoop Iron, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches,
Standard Spirit Casks,
Papers Rivets, 6, 7 and 8 lbs.,
Bags Shot, Drop and Buck,
Sacks Coffee, Laguayra, Rio and Java,
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Boxes and Half-boxes Candles,
Boxes Candy,
Boxes Tobacco.

For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.

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Any vessel that can cross the bar can be taken to the landing.

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SUPERIOR GOSHEN LANDS

IN

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FOR SALE!

THE SUBSCRIBER, as Executor of the last will and testament of Jeremiah Pearsall, deceased, and by virtue of the authority vested in him by the said will, will, on the 3d day of November next, at the Court House door in the Town of Kenansville, offer for sale to the highest bidder that

FINE GOSHEN TRACT OF LAND

in the county of Duplin, on Goshen Swamp, six miles from Kenansville and twelve miles east of Warsaw, on which the late Jeremiah Pearsall resided, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres.

By many it is thought to be the best tract of land on Goshen. There is in a

Single body or field one hundred acres cleared up,

and needing only the re-opening or cleaning out of the ditches; it is thought capable of producing four or five thousand bushels of Corn without any manuring whatever. The whole Farm is well adapted to the cultivation of

COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, RYE AND OATS,

and indeed almost any thing produced by any other lands. There are but few, if any, better Farms in Eastern North Carolina. The DWELLING, a two story building, and out-buildings are all in good condition and ample for all the purposes of the Farm. The entire Farm or tract will be sold without reservation, the widow joining in the conveyance. The purchaser will be required to pay in cash one thousand dollars, and secure the balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months, and thereupon possession will be given up on the 1st day of January, 1874.

This is a rare chance for a first-class Farm in a most excellent and intelligent community.

David Pearsall, Esq., who lives on an adjoining Farm, will take pleasure in showing any person the premises.

GEORGE W. MIDDLETON,
Executor.

aug 1 30 t3N

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FOR THE CURE OF

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SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

Office and Infirmary East Centre St., Goldsboro', N. C.

Terms for Treatment will be in the reach of all. All communications addressed to us will meet with prompt attention. Circulars and certificates of cures will be sent on application.

DR. J. MILES HUNTER & CO.,
Goldsboro', N. C.

Dr. Hunter will be at Fair Bluff, N. C., September 5th; at Flemington, September 6th; at Wilmington, 7th and 8th; South Washington, 9th; Home, Goldsboro', September 10th.

aug 28 305-1td-wlt

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of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking **Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup**—the scientific discovery of J. P. Fitler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 39 years treated these diseases exclusively with astonishing results. We believe it our christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures. As clergymen we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania, suffered sixteen years, became hopeless. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Philadelphia. Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York. Rev. Jos. Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, &c., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-fourth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fitler, Philadelphia. His valuable advice costs nothing.

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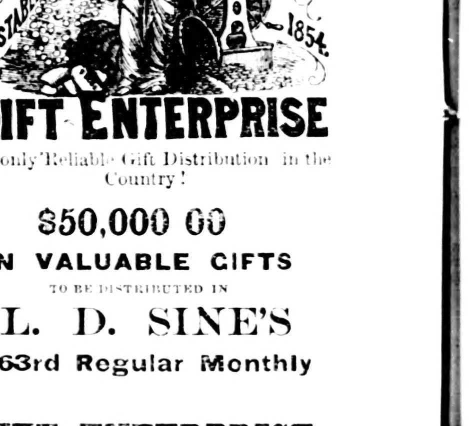

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163rd Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, September 15th, 1873.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

$5,000 IN GOLD!

Two Prizes $1,000 } in
Two Prizes $500 }
Five Prizes $100 } **greenbacks!**

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver mounted Harness, worth $1,500. One Horse and Buggy, with silver mounted harness, worth $600! One Fine Toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! **750** *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.*

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c. Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, 101 W. Fifth St. L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

may 26 w1w

$72 Each Week.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo

june 3 [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court—Spring Term, 1873.

Halsted Bourden, Executor of B. L. Hill, deceased,

Against

Charles E Rhodes, of the State of Alabama.
Ann Smith, " " "
John Smith, " " "
Edward Smith, " " "
James Rhodes, " " "
—— Lewis and wife, " " "
Kate Lewis, " " "
Dr Jos Bourden and wife, Bettie Bourden, } " " "
A J Weyms & wife, " " "
Fanny Weyms, " " "
F F Witherspoon & wife " " "
Catharine Witherspoon " " "
Jas H Houston & wife " " "
Amanda Houston of the State of Louisiana.
Hillard J Gordon of the State of Mississippi.
Thomas H Wright & wife, " "
Priscilla Wright, " "
Bucknel L H Wright, " "
Joseph R Hatch, of the State North Carolina.
David Everitt, " "
D E Smith and wife Louisa Smith } " "
Benj Griswold & wife Ann Griswold } " "
Richard Hatch & wife Julia Hatch } " "
David Wright, Ext'r of Isaa Wright } " "
T B Hill " "
Buckner Pearce " "
Dr E W Ward " "
—Justice or Stephens and wife Jakey Justice or Stephens } " "
Eli W Hall and wife " "
Margaret Hall " "
Buckner Smith " "
Spaight Hill, Executor of Thomas Hill, deceased, } " " Missouri.
Buckner L Hill by his Guardian Spaight Hill } " "
Charles F Deems " New York.
Martha E. Stone " Florida.

This cause is referred to J. D. Southerland, Clerk of this Court, to state the account of Halstead Bourden, Executor of B. L. Hill, deceased, and to ascertain the shares of the respective legatees. It is further ordered, that the Clerk of this County make publication in the Weekly "Wilmington Journal" as to all the non-resident legatees of the time and place of taking said account, notifying all the parties in interest to come forward and take notice of this proceeding, and that he report to the next term of this Court.

Pursuant to the above order, I hereby give notice to all the legatees and parties in interest in the estate of said Buckner L. Hill, deceased, that I shall proceed to take said account at my office in Kenansville, the 23d day of September, 1873.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Superior Court Clerk & Commissioner.

aug 8 30-tf